Maverly's Theatre—Our Gobiles. Marines. Master & Fini's Garden—Cotors. Madison Square Theatre—Hard Kirks. Meteopolitan Concert Hall—Broadway, Thay, and did at

Mihlo's Garden-Mustrels. Matines Windows Theater-Tie Double Marriage. Matines The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending July 3, 1880, was: 127,017 Weekly... 124,850 Thursday. 128,046 Friday. 129,520 Saturday.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Scorn Testimony betwee the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive may stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad. nor any dividends or profits artisling from either of them. From Judge Politad's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Gardeld's Testimos

Perinced. The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend In bonds and sold them for ninety seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which,

together with the price of the stock and interest, jeft a balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum seus the balance of dividends after paying for

From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873. Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing Bgure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Mobiller was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, Es a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer suce to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under outh is morally, if not legally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobiller stock from Oaker

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873. James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men b trayed the trust of the people, decrived their constituanta, and by evasious and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Priliane, Peb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brilled should go with him.

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Haves was bleeted by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Haves committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put un for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now

as at the time it was perpetrated. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

No Trouble About Gen. Hancock's Taking the Office.

We observe that some journals and some political orators are discussing the question whether Gen. HANCOCK will be allowed to take the office if he is elected President.

There will be no trouble on that score. There would have been none if Mr. TILDEN had been renominated and reflected.

The trouble four years ago arose from the cheat having been invested with certain forms of law. An Electoral Commission was created. This Commission was unconstitutional; but it had been created by act of Congress. Democrats were duped into its support. Men like ABRAM S. HEWITT were dancing around the country, in Congress and out, to get the measure adopted. If Mr. TILDEN had undertaken, by force, to resist the decrees of this Electoral Commission-albeit they were unconstitutional-he would simply have been adjudged a traitor. and the Republican party would have been confirmed in power for a quarter of a century to come. Gen. HANCOCK, had he been in Mr. TILDEN's place, could have done no more then than Mr. TILDEN did; and Mr. TILDEN, if he were in Gen. HANCOCK's place now, could do just as much as Gen. HAN-COCK. For any one to talk about fighting the way into the White House is ridiculous. HAYES cheated his way in, and his punishment will be the ever-enduring brand of shame upon his name. But in its nature it is a cheat never to be enacted but once. The candidate elected will take his seat this time; and his doing so will have no connection with his wearing shoulder-straps. Let us conduct the campaign with as little nonsense as possible.

Garfield and Patterson.

Senator Patterson came out of the Credit Mobilier investigation of 1873 in about the same condition as SCHUYLER COLFAX and JAMES A. GARFIELD. The people's belief in his personal integrity was gone, the respect of honest citizens was lost, the Republican press unhesitatingly declared its opinion of his guilt and shame.

Convicted upon very nearly the same testimony that convicted Mr. GARFIELD, Senator PATTERSON sank out of sight. So completely out of sight did he sink, that it may be necessary now, in resurrecting his name for a moment, to distinguish him from the carpet-bag Senator of the same name who once boasted that there were "two years' more good stealing in South Carolina." Credit Mobilier Patterson was from New Hampshire. He had nothing in common with the bouth Carolina Patterson, except a willingness to profit by dishonest use of his position as legislator. PATTERSON of New Hampshire was a well educated man of easy manners. By many people in New the faculties of New England colleges, he was hald to be the finest type of the has some mountain hotels which are very in a land of liberty. Poor ALERO Pasha wanted

"scholar in politics," a being much prayed for about that time. He was a polished orator, and went from college town to college town instructing young men as to the higher possibilities of public life and the purer methods of effecting the objects of government. No prominent man of that day could deliver a noble sentiment in more elegant language than James W. Patterson of New Hampshire.

OAKES AMES'S memorandum book and the corroborative testimony ruined Patterson. He had been assigned thirty shares of the corruption stock, which he "bought" at par when it was worth three, four, or five hundred cents on the dollar. He received two large dividends on the same, one of \$1,900 and one of \$2,223, on a cash investment of \$3,000, and within a few months. When the investigation began, he went upon the stand and swore: "I never received, directly or indirectly, nor did any one ever hold for me in trust, one penny's worth of stock in the Credit Mobilier." Later, he declared: "I never did receive-and I say it under the most solemn oath—one share of Credit Mobillier stock in my life." Then OAKES AMES produced the following receipt, signed by PATTERSON himself:

"WASHINGTON, June 22, 1808. "Received of OARES ARER \$1,800 on account of divi-

And also this receipt :

" BOSTON, May 8, 1871 " Received of Oakks Ames two hundred shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, seven hundred and fifty-seven follars and twenty-four cents in cash, on account o Credit Mobilier stock, and there are still due on the trans America, and two thousand in the income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad. J. W. PATTERSON."

More than this. The certificates of the very stock which Patterson swore he had never owned were found, endorsed to him by Oakes Ames, in the safe of a New York banker, where they had been deposited by PATTERSON. And the check for \$1,800 on the Sergeant-at-Arms was produced, bearing PATTERSON'S endorsement.

PATTERSON invested in Credit Mobilier & sum of cash besides his influence as a Senator: and he received large returns for his dishonor. GARFIELD invested nothing but his smaller influence as Congressman, and got smaller pay for precisely the same degree of dishonor.

But the parallel between the cases of PATTERSON and GARFIELD extends beyond the bribe taking and the perjury. Both of them, after the exposure, attempted to induce OAKES AMES to swear falsely in order to shield them. GARFIELD went to AMES and besought him to let the \$329 dividend 'go as a loan." PATTERSON wrote a piteous letter to AMES, under his own signature, saying: "Don't fail to correct your original statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands." This was after OAKES AMES had testified to PATTERSON'S ownership of the stock, but before the documentary evidence had been produced.

Less than two weeks ago, at a GARFIELD ratification meeting in Lebanon, New Hampshire, the forgotten James W. PATTERSON spoke for forty minutes in behalf of the Republican nominee. To SCHUYLER COL-FAX's certificate of GARFIELD's good character, PATTERSON added his equally valuable testimony. Unfortunately, there was no stenographer present to take down PAT-TERSON'S exact words. From the Kearsarge Sentinel of June 26 we derive this abstract of his remarks:

"He gave his reasons for his choice of Gen. Gazrien. ence to the other candidates. Being acquainted rith the General, he spoke of him in high terms as a how men had been injured by the press, by correspon how men had been injured by the press, by correspond-ents at Washington who would write a man up or down for \$5; that not one in a hundred that talked of wreat Mabilier knew even the meanting of the word; and be-fore closing remarked that if any one wanted to discuss Credit Mobilier he would be ready for them."

Since the Republican party saw fit to inanother public verdict upon the Credit Mobilier business, by putting up a Credit Mobilier ticket, the full ticket should have been GARFIELD and COLFAX, or GARFIELD and PATTERSON. As neither COLPAX nor PATTERSON is the Republican candidate for Vice-President, both of them are free to take the stump in order to "discuss Credit Mobiller." and to defend GARFIELD's reputation.

Off for the Summer.

July is the month when the greatest growds from the city pour into all the country resorts. The schools have closed, the warm weather has become fatiguing and exhausting in town, and business is less exacting in its demands. Children droop in the city, and their mothers grow frightened at the lengthening lists of deaths among infants. The congregations in the fashionable churches become so small that it seems to the preachers hardly worth while to get up sermons for them.

Professional men generally, with the exception of the doctors, who are most needed in town in summer, can now take their vacations. The hotels have rooms in plenty for those who may come. Boarding house landladies are left with families that hardly pay expenses. The waiters in the more elegant restaurants have much time for reflection, and the country hotels draw off from the city large numbers of white and colored cooks and waiters.

The great rush of travel from town begins in the week before the Fourth of July and continues throughout the month, and this summer it is likely to be at least as numerous as in any season of the past. Since the first of May the outward bound European steamers have been departing with every stateroom filled, and extra steamers are now needed to carry all who are taking the voyage across the Atlantic. Last week the departures were unusually many, and the passenger lists of all the lines are well engaged shead.

The crowd who are seeking recreation at the summer resorts on this side of the Atlantic will fill not only the more famous watering places, but hundreds of smaller hotels from Cape May to Mount Desert, and from the Virginia Springs to Lake Memphremagog. Twenty years ago the desirable hotels at such country resorts were so few that it was easy to count them up from memory. About half a dozen places were what is called specially fashionable. There were a few thousands of city people who felt it to be a social necessity to bring up at one of them during the summer, even if the cost of stay was burdensome. The young ladies of the family must have a chance to exhibit themselves on the plazzas of hotels

which all the world knew. But now there are watering places by the hundred, and the supply of good country hotels is greatly on the increase. Within a lew years the Adirondack region has been opened up, and it is now frequented by many thousands of visitors, who find plenty of destrable accommodations. The hotel in the White Mountains have been greatly increased, and attractive resorts have been opened. Mount Desert, in Maine, has sprung into great popularity. The Isles of Shoals and Rye and Hampton beaches draw agland, especially by certain members of increasing numbers to the little strip of

attractive. All along the coast of Massa chusetts new beaches come into notice every few years, and the hills of Berkshire are covered with tourists. Rhode Island now has Narragansett as well as Newport, and Block Island presents many advantages. In Connecticut there are a score of lovely places along the Sound, and Litchfield and other interior towns are crowded with strangers. From end to end, Long Island offers admirable beaches, and draws a yearly increasing number of visitors. Meanwhile, we have built up near New York the most magnificent seaside hotels the country contains, and New Jersey is constantly adding to its accommodations for

strangers. Taking them on the average, the prices of board and lodging at these many watering places are now moderate. The fare is much better than it was formerly at such country resorts. Perhaps the attempt to introduce French cookery is not always successful. In truth, it is usually unsuccessful, for the French part of it really ends with the names of the dishes on the bill of fare. But there is a better understanding than there used to be of the requirements of people accustomed to the many conveniences and elegancies so easily attainable by those who have the money to pay for them in town.

No one, therefore, need stay at home in the hot weather for lack of the ability to find a tempting and an only moderately expen sive place in which to spend the summe days in the country. And those who must remain in town have now within an hour's sail the finest beaches for a single day's en joyment which can be found along the Atlantic coast. But the majority of the inhabitants of New York, let it be remembered. have still to go to the public parks of the city to find their only summer resorts.

Too Much for Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at his own defeat in the Chicago Convention, and his gratification at escaping from the responsibilities of office for the next four years. How sincere he has been in these expressions we do not undertake to determine; but it is fair to take him at his word.

When, however, the Republicans ask Gen GRANT to give his support to Gen. GAR-FIELD, they find a decided disinclination on his part to comply. Gen. GRANT has just made, in Missourl, one of the longest speeches of his life, in which he went into comparison between the two parties, expressing a preference for the Republicans, but professing friendship for the Democrats

Vet in all this speech long for him, we find no word of praise for Gen. GARFIELD. not even the most distant reference to the Republican candidate!

Entire harmony does not seem to pervad the Republican party at present.

Unless they change their minds between July and November, a good many BUTLER Republicans in Massachusetts will vote for WIN-FIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. They are not attracted by GARFIELD. He was one of the men whom at the time the Credit Mobilier volcano began rumbling: "This is going to be a bad year for the saints.'

One of the modest schemes brought before the late Congress, with an eye to the old flag and an appropriation, was that of Mr. HINTON Rowan Helpen for "a longitudinal midland double-track steel railway." running along the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, and designed to "eventually place Behring Strait and Cape Horn and all the intermediate localities in uninterrupted and continuous overland commu pication by steam and telegraph." What the need is of putting Behring Straff and Cape Horn in steam communication, and why. it Aleska and Patagonia clamor for steam com munication, it should not be furnished by a steamship, are not questions with which the glowing imagination of the author of "The project may be of some use as a satire on the jobe put before Congress, while in Mr. HELPER's grave expectation that "such an enthusiase may be awakened throughout all the countries from Alaska to Patagonia, inclusive," as will give the project governmental guarantees and charters "by or before the 14th of October, 1882." we have a capital take-off on the preter urance of subsidy hunters of a practical turn.

Six hundred bishops, priests, preachers bank presidents, lawyers, doctors, school teach ers, storekeepers, insurance men, and person of fashion sailed out of New York harbor o Saturday, bound for the effete despotisms which the glorious Fourth is unknown. (these voyagers a percentage will voyage good purpose, will see the sights of the Ol-World with discerning eyes, and will com back better Americans than they went away The rest would have done better to stay home.

One of many hopeful signs of the times is the revival of the Fourth of July down South.

In allowing the monks of La Grande Chartreuse to be unaffected by the recent orders of Jesuit expulsion, the French authorities onfer, no doubt, a great favor, but pay a doubtful compliment. The exemption in behalf these makers of the famous Chartreuse cordial. or liqueur, implies that the authorities find in them a minimum of monk and a maximum of manufacturer, thus bringing them under com mercial and not religious rules and edicts. The result, at any rate, will be gratifying to the lovers of Chartreuse.

This is what Prophet VENNOR said about the season we have just passed through and the one we are entering on:

"The last six days of June, 25th to 30th, will likely ne remarkable for little ne and oppressive heat, with frequent and severe storms of thunder and lightning. This heated term will probably extend through the first half of July." This prediction was dated Montreal, June 13; and it is only fair to give VENNOR his due, in acknowledgment of his hit at the heat, even if he has made so many blunders, and even if we got the heat without the severe storms, and even if he gives us a flery prospect for days to come.

If GRANT does not go to the polls and vote for HANCOCK, it will not be because he does not

The cattle disease panic has caused some extremely stringent and vexatious restrictions upon the importation of cattle to be made on both sides of the Atlantic. In England it has been pretty clearly shown by scientific investigation that diseases imputed to Americanbred cattle in some cases did not exist among them; while on this side of the ocean a uniform ninety-day quarantine falls rather heavily on eattle imported solely for stock raising. Perhaps if this subject were governed by uniform international regulations, the result might be more satisfactory to all concerned.

The prairie hens are not singing for GAB-FIELD and ARTHUR this summer.

The closing of the public schools, at last, is a fit subject of public congratulation, as well as an undoubted relief to teachers and taught. For more than a month the weather has been unfit for school work.

Uncle Dick Thompson is resting from the cares of office under his own paw-paw and persimmon tree. After he gets rested, he will step into a drawing-room car and be whisked acros the continent to San Francisco, where he will satisfy himself by personal observation the Mare Island is still in the same place. Let coast allotted to New Hampshire. Vermont | Uncle Dick Thompson be thankful that he lives

to run off to Paris and London for a couple of months, but the Porte tyrannically refused his

request for a leave of absence. ORUMA SHIGHNOLU, late the John Sure MAN of Japan, has made up a table of the reeipts and expenditures of the last dozen years that is, of the total period since the Mikado's Ministry was established. The central fact is that in no one year did the dispursements ex seed the revenue-a decided improvement over the Tyccon's previous administration.

If the Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation does many more such munificent and practical things as open ing the first free Ice water fountain, near the Post Office, it will begin to be believed in a something more than an ephemeral sensation Perhaps its act encourages hopes of free feed coffee and free soda water in the dim future; but ice water will do for the present.

GEORGE WASHINGTON never drove mules on the towpath : yet, in spite of this defect in his early education, he made a fairly good Pres

A Truth to be Remembered. From the Atlantic Monthly of August, 1877.

It is true that the enlarged sphere of legislaon so mingled public duties and private interests that i was not easy to draw the line between them. From tha cause the reputation, and in some cases the character of public men suffered celipse. James A. Garriero.

The Sports of the Day.

The next great rowing event will be the eighth annua regatts of the National Association of Amateur Oarsme -a really first-class affair, which derives no addition Troy, once at Detroit, once at Newark, once at Saratoga and now for the third time it is to be held at Philade phis. If the Quaker City treats the coming races, which are to be on July 7. 8, and 9, with proper care and liber ality, the Schuylkill course will very likely become th favorite place for annual contests. A permanent cours has great advantages, especially in time comparisons and in the ability of the local managers to provide for the comfort of guests. It also has disadvantages, which Philadelphia, in her own interest, should take care to avoid. The best amateur oarsmen in the country, ind nampionships there announced are unquestioned for the ensuing year. With favoring weather and water, unus ally fine time should be made this year, so general is the

flandwiched among long catalogues of people overcon by heat and killed with sunstroke, come descriptions of annual meetings of nihletic clubs for such amusements as ten-mile runs and tugs of war. There is no so recreation.

Robert the Davil's owner left \$1,000 behind him is Paris for the poor. He could well afford it, after win ning the Grand Prize of Paris, but it is the sort of thing that few successful horsemen think of, and Mr. Brewer's enerosity will help remove the sting of the winning his prize by a perfidious Englishman.

Though recent rains have in some places relieved th prolonged dryness, yet, in general, whatever material is nflammable at any time is peculiarly exposed to taking fire now. This fact is worth attention by people who is tend to pass the day and night in exploding fire cracket and setting off rockets at random. The summer's drough has wrought discomfort, distress, and ruin enough in other ways, without increasing in number and magnitude the always destructive Fourth of July fires.

Mr. O. W. Childs Turns Watchmaker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.- New business firms are usually formed so as to go into business on the ist of January or July, and notices of partnership, under the laws of Pennsylvania, have to be published in one or more daily papers, giving the names of the partners and in case of a silent partner, the amount of capital co-tributed. There has just been placed on file in the Pr honotary's office the following notice:

A limited partnership has been formed for the manufacture and sale of watch cases by Thomas B. Hagsotz, residing at 738 North Twentieth street, and Charles N. Thorpe, residing at 210 West Logan square, and the special partner is Mr. George W. Childa, residing at 2,128 Wainut street. The amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is \$100,000 in cash. The period at which the partnership is to commence is July 1, A. D. 1880, and the period at which it will terminate is Dec. 31, A. D. 1895.

This George W. Childs is the obituary poet of that name What troubles us in Philadelphia beyond measure is the fact that in looking after this new business he will neglect the writing of the poetical compositions that s warmly endear him to 847,542 Philadelphians.

Monor to Brave and Paithful Men !

Several gentlemen have sent us contribu the Seawanhaka, and others have proposed to include in the compliment the men of the ill-fated boat; and cer xposure in saving life. It is accordingly proposed that he various contributions which may be received for thi ourpose shall be distributed by a committee consisting of desars. S. L. M. Barlow, John W. Harper, and C. A. Dana. All subscriptions sent to this office will be at onc

	acknowledged. The tollor	wing have now been received
9	John W. H	100 Robert Bonner \$10
	B. W	10 W. R. Grace R. 10 Wm. H. Arnold
	M. L. H	10 Wm. H. Arnold
3,	& L. Husted 1	100 V Lopez
500	S L M Barlow 1	100 Levi P. Morton 10
1-		Thomas McMullen
	C. A. Dana 1	100 John T. Piris 10
550	E. Kemeysa	25 R. White
n		10 Oscar B. Smith 10
n		10 Carl Schefer 10
	Thomas C. Acton	10 P G 10 Thomas S. Moore 100 Wm. H. Onderdonk 25 R. G. Mitchell, Jr. 10
10	G. Proceedings and an	10 Thomas S. Moore
o	Thomas Hitchcock 1	100 Wm. II. Onderdonk
	J. R. Moore	25 R. G. Mitchell, Jr 10
d	Richard O'Gorman	50 8. H. O
277	Richard O'Gorman, Jr.	50 Geo. F. Hodgman
10	C. R. Blackall	25 Samuel Lowden
y.		100 W. D. Wilson & Co
	G. P. Rowell	20 W. O. Bartlett 1
at	Friend of Fidelity	10 Duryes Brothers 3
	R. H. Rochester	25 T. M. 50 Wilson G. Hunt. 25 H. P. Mitchell
	J. H. Hecknagel	Serwinon of Hunk
		25 II P. Mitchell
34	W. A. Miller	25 James M. Hicks

Republican Authority as to Sepublican Har

Prom the St. Louis Globe Dem There are many reasons for believing that John Sherman is not sincerely desirous of Garfield's elec-tion. He is certainly doing all in his power to prevent it

"What! only five policemen for a town like this" exclaimed a traveller. "On," replied the native caimly, "they have no difficulty in keeping what little peace we have." Beautiful Operation of the Laws of Bema

A Census of the Bees. From the Buckington Hambeye

There are 2,000,000 hives of bees in the United States, and the estimated annual income from them is \$14,000,000. A Glorious Fourth.

Give us again a glorious Fourth. Such as we used to have, And everywhere through South and North

Let starry banners wave.

Let loud-voiced cannon everywhere, Wadded with tow or grass, Peal forth the joy that shakes the air

And cracks the window glass. On all the hills let bonfires biaze; Let rockets gleam and glare! All sights and sounds are good that praise

The blessings all may share. Let patriotic orators Enormously orate; Protecting heaven kindly pours

A blessing on their prate. Let not the dullard or the feel Protest against the noise. For datis a part of Freedom's school, In which we train our boys.

Ay, let our eagle shrilly scream, And flap his wings, and sour, To prove the day is not a dream, That peace is here once mor-

Yes, peace, true peace, enduring peace, With plenty, hand in hand, Piles up the fruitful year's increase. And blesses all the land.

And we are free; yes, tully free; All free, from end to end; No slaves upon our soil we see, No knees to tyrants bend.

Then let the cannon's throat ring out The people's grand decree, And let us buast, with song and shout, " Americans are free!"

GARFIELD'S SERVICES TO THE WASH-INGTON RING.

When Chittenden, the agent of De Golyer & McClellan, took Richard C. Parsons to Washington in the spring of 1872, to secure the aid of Gen. Garfield, then Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, there was a far deeper game in view than the big contract for wood pavement. Chittenden's correspondence with his employers reveals that he had already formed a close alliance with the Ring chief, for he wrote to McClellan, April 7, 1872: "Gov. Shepherd is my right bower now in place of Huntington Don't whisper a word; but one soul knows it,

Boss Shepherd had prepared his plans for a raid on the Treasury, and he wanted Garfield' help to carry it through. He knew the intima cy existing between Parsons and Garfield, and De Golver & McClellan's \$5,000 bribe was made to advance the purposes of the Ring.

Parsone received his first " fee" of \$5,000, May 20, 1872. By a curious coincidence Mr. Gar field reported from the Committee on Approprintions an item of \$192,020,21, " for work done opposite and around Government reservations," on that very day. This was the entering wedge of the Ring plunder that followed. Mr Garfield made a glowing speech for his "clients," and said:

In every case they [the Ring Board of Public Works had made out a full and accurate statement of the ex penses of grading, paving, and other work done on streets opposite such public property, &c.

Mr. Randall pointedly inquired: Why should we donate such a sum to a Board which has shown itself to be recklessly extravagant in its op

No answer was given, and the Republican majority, under Garfield's lead, carried through the initiatory steal. On the 12th of July, 1872 Garfield pocketed the \$5,000 bribe. After that Boss Shepherd and the Ring knew that they owned him absolutely, and their plans were laid accordingly. At the next session of Con-

grees Mr. Garfield reported the Deficiency bill. Dec. 16, 1872, with the following clause: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay expenditures made by the Board of Public Wor the District of Columbia for naving road way and curbin and paving sidewarks, grading, sewerage, and other in provements upon and adjoining the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, \$1,241,920.92

There was no color of authority for this expenditure; there were no estimates. The measurements of the work by Babcock and his subordinates were afterward shown to be false throughout. The whole thing was a daring steal. Let the Globe tell the story of its progress through the House:

Mr. Holman-I rise to a question of order, that there ne law authorizing this appropriation of money, and that it is not in continuation of any work authorized by Con-

Mr. Garfield cited from the act organizing the Territorial Government, which had no connec

tion whatever with the subject. Mr. Holman-That merely has reference to the inunicipal corporation of the District of Columbia and to the

city. But it has nothing at all to do with the appropria ion of money out of the public treasury. Mr. Farnsworth-I have no idea that the motion will be of any avail, for I suppose this thing is already cocked.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr Garfield], the Chairman of the Cod utitree on Appropriations. I believe owns a lot. He can tell the committee whether he is taxed for improvements in front of his property to the value of those

Instead of meeting these points Mr. Garfield evaded them, and eulogized his employers:

Considering the amount and quality of the work done o much work has been done for any city in the Union at so low a price. The debate was renewed two days after, when

Mr. Holman offered the following amendment: And such payment shall only be made on vouchers approved by a board of three engineers of the army, de-tailed by the Chief of the Engineers.

Mr. Holman—I want to propound this question to the

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Whether he recognizes the power of the Board of Public Works of this District to extend to proceedings which will necessarily involve appropriations from the Treasury.

pend for the District itself without its appropriation, out there is no such limitation in regard to expenditures for he United States.

Mr. Holman—Then the fact is that in making this ap propriation Congress is compelled to recognize this power in the Board of Public Works. I have searched every avenue of information about this Capitol-your document room, your folding room, and everywhere else-to ascertain the data upon which it is proposed to appropriate \$1,250,000, but I cannot find any scrap of

the Committee on App opriations are possessed of certain private information of their own; but the public sources of information about this Capito, furnish no data as to Following Garfield a lead, the Republican ma jority voted down Mr. Holman's precautionary proviso, for three enganeers to measure th work. And when Mr. Storm embodied the same principle in another form Garfield was instant

substantially voted on. Subsequently Mr. Holman offered a proviso intended to tie the hands of Boss Shepherd, whose Board had reported: "No further sum will be required to complete the work undertaken, and for which liabilities have been incurred." Here it is:

ly on his feet to say, "That amendment has been

And provided further, That the said Board of Public Works be and are hereby prohibited from incurring or contracting further liabilities on behalf of the United States in the improvement of streets, avenues, and reservations beyond the amount of appropriations previously nade by Congress, and from entering into any contract states, except in pursuance of appropriations made by

This restriction was designed to shut the gates down on the Ring, and conformed precisely o the sentiment uttered by Garffeld only the day before. How did he meet it? The Globe answers Mr. Garfield-I make the point of order on that amendment that it changes the law in regard to the Board.

Mr. Holman-It simply prohibits expenditures here after beyond the appropriations made.

Members could not stultify themselves in presence of what had occurred, and the amendment was carried; but Garfield and his follow ers cared nothing for the proviso. The foundation was thus laid for the Ring's plunder. As has been seen, Garfield engineered the job from first to last, and used his position as Chairman

of Appropriations to control the majority. After the Holman proviso had been adopted it became necessare for the Ring to change their tactics, in order to get more money although the Board had formally reported, ' No further sum will be required to complete the work undertaken." The Sundry Civil bill was then pending. There was a disagreement on some of the items. Effigy Sargent, one of Boss Shepherd's tools, and a lieutenant of Garfield's, was Chairman on the part of the House Conference Committee. On the 1st of March, the day before the adjournment, a Sunday intervening, Sargent said;

The important amendments put on by the Senate are those relating to District appropriations. These appropriations were composed of four

items, and footed up \$2.199,533. Great indignation was excited in the House by this audacious scheme of robbery, right in the teeth of the Holman restriction and the report of the Board. It was denounced by several members, but without the least effect. All opposition was useless. Mr. Beck appealed to the House, saying:

Let us order our commistee togo back to the Senate and say to them that if there he new legislation, the champions of which do not dare to come here and ask us to quality it, we cannot allow them to put it on in the ex piring hours of the season by amendments stated only in numbers, the members of the House not having a chance of saying anything against or knowing anything of the legislation they are called upon to pass. This and similar appeals were made in vain.

The ear of the majority was deaf to justice, The Ring ruled supreme. Between the 8th of January and the 3d of March three and a half millions were voted to Shepherd and his crew by Garfield's management. The five-thousand dollar bribe was a great investment, and Chittenden was not deceived when he said that Gar field held "the purse strings of the United States Treasury, and through his hands every

dollar of money appropriated by Congress

And when the day of retribution came, the joint committee in 1874 reported, in substance, that every word uttered by Garfield in defence of the Ring, when these millions were stolen from the Treasury, was false. Surely he earned his " fee," and the infamy which now attends it.

In a report made to the Senate by George E. Spencer, formerly an ally of Boss Shenherd t was shown that, taking the debt, the taxes, the appropriations by Congress, the special and the general assessments, with other items for damages to private property and the like, the rule of the Washington Ring, in less than four years, cost about fifty millions of dollars! This enormous outlay fell on a population of one commerce or manufactures, one-third of them solored and mostly non-taxpayers. pet-bag rule in South Carolina and Louisiana was mild in comparison with this barefaced robbery, which was only rendered possible by the corrupt complicity of leaders like Garfield and the connivance and protection of Grant's

foul Administration. As the bribed tool of Boss Shepherd, it was perhaps natural that Garfield should sulogize the Ring, and audaclously tell the House that the "work had been economically and well More than fifty miles of rotten wood pavement were laid down, at a profit of \$2 for every square yard, and with the foreknowledge that it was a job and nothing else. W. H. Waison, Inspector of Wood Pavement for the Board of Public Works of Chicago, had cer-

tified " it to be a humbug and a fraud." It is in order now for Shepherd, Babcock, Cooke, Kilbourn, Evans, and the crew that ran riot over the people of Washington under the Territorial Government, to certify to Garfield's integrity.

A CONNECTICUT DEMOCRAT STATES

Ex-Congressman Hubbard's Letter to T. H. FOOTE-My Dear Sir: I am unable to join in your ratification this evening, but I

beg the privilege of a word of greeting and con-The Cincinnati Convention did a noble work. was composed of independent Democrats, that wore no collars and called no man master.

Its candidates were selected of choice deliberation and judgment, and not stampeded into a nomination in the hurly-burly of breaking booms and thoughtless desperation The result is-our ticket is the wisest and the best. It represents no sorcheads, no sections, no factions, no fractions. It is not at discord

with itself; the head is not boiled crow for the tail nor the tail boiled crow for the tail nor the tail boiled crow for the head, and no machine politics in either end.

We elected our candidates the last time, though counted out, by a majority of a quarter of a million. We shall pile up this time State on State and majority on majority. The boys who fought under Hancock's lead for the Union are going to vote under his lead for the Constitution and the laws, for retrenchment, reform, home rule, and a free ballot. They who used bayonets under him in the fleid are going to use ballots for him at the polis; and, what is more, the country is going to elect him, not merely by a quarter, but by four quarters of a million, and inaugurate him, 100, not by false and perjured returns, but by an honest count; not by the might of men in arms, but by the might of the law, before which, in a government of law, the "strong man," whoever he may be, and men in arms, to whatever party they belong, must bow themselves or be ground to powder.

If we have selected a soldier—if he were that alone I would turn my back on his candidacy—but because, the war closed, he showed himself obedient to law and fit for eivil magistracy; because, like Washington and Jackson, he knows how to wage war in time of war, and to observe peace in time of peace; a man not of words merely, but of deeds; a man not only without fear, but without reproach; a man outside of all partisanship. Rings, and cabals, who will bring to the Administration honor, independence, intelligence, clearness—because, in a word, ha represents the valor of a patriot, love for the Union, blood spilt in its defence, subord dination of the military to the evill law, fidelity to the Constitution, and so all in one the true lait of a true Democrat.

R. D. Hubbard, Haberdens in a Feg.

To Frevent Collisions in a Fog.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read rom time to time, with much interest, the various plans proposed for the prevention of the collision of vessels on the water, none of which, to my mind, seems feasible. Now, will you allow me to suggest an idea, which the

bells, whistling, or blowing of horns, &c., let all ver of bells, whistling, or blowing of horns, &c., let all vessels, particularly steamers, carry a brilliant white headlight, either calcium or electric, with a powerful reflector, which would illuminate the water ahead or a
very considerable distance; in addition to which, let a
man be stationed in the bow, plentifully supplied with
larce Roman cambes, to be discharged dead abeal, at a
slight elevation. These would illuminate the course for fully 250 leet, and make the entire surroundings plain to
the pilots. Any other craft in the neighborhood would all
once be able to bell of the presence of the vessei and her
course, which is an impossibility by sound. Flaces
servers of meral between the wheelhouse and the man the pilots. Had such an arrangement been on the Narra-gansett, we should have been spared that horror. Nawata, July 2. AMERICUS.

The Police and the Street Car Companies. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Why should the police, who are paid by the taxpayers, be made of use to the railroad people, who are endeavoring to beat the railroad employees out of their just demands A parallel case was decided by the Board of Aklermen in A parallel case was decided by the Board of Alermen in the case of the steamship companies and the 'longshore-men, when they ordered the withdrawal of the police from the piera. The steamship or reilroad companies should pay the officers who do their drift work. The poor car drivers are tax payers and citizena, and if pro-tection is given anybody they should get it before the few individuals who comprise the corporations. It is an imposition on the taxpayers to allow the their companies the strike will be strike will last until they can drive their poor em-ployees into submission to their cruel, unwise, and un-just demands. ployees into submission to their creek, instead of ployees into submission to their creek.

I hope the Board of Aldermen will act similarly in the case of the car companies—withdraw the police—and, besides, compel the companies to pay all expenses. The Aldermen will deserve public approbation if they do so.

THOMAS J. BROSKAN.

Three Good Reasons. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With but one exception, I have invariably voted the Republican ticket. This was when I voted, a few years since, for Rhody Brassel for Alderman. I voted for him solely on account of personal acquaintance. I have never imagined account of personal acquaintance. I have never imagined until recently that I could vote a Democratic ticket. But as men grow older their opinions and convictions offen change. In common with many of my personal triends, many of whom have hitherto voted the Republican ticket through thick and thin I propose to vote for Hancock and English for the following reasons:

1. Because of the unblemished character and spotless integrity of the Democratic nominees.

2. Because it think that, under continued Republican rule, venality, corruntion, and many other evils would continue to be found.

3. Because a renewal of Republican rule would make that party still more defant and careless of the wishes of the people.

WILLIAM FRINK, SC Madison street.

Mr. Burnside's Battle with the Moon. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When the scon rices over a mountain twenty miles distant, with his setting sun shining on both of them, and sending row each the same sert of reflected light, the details on the surface of the moon are more distinctly seen than hose on the mountain, though both are obscured by the sime atmospheric mists, &c.

Ender these circumstances, it would seem wild and timelausemish to six unsuphisticated person to assert hat the moon is 2,000 miles distant. What then, shall rectained the seed of the seem of the second seem will be the seen of the seed of the seem of the second seem of the second seem of the seed of the seem of the second seem of the seem of the second seem of the seem of the second seem of the seem of th

Oswago, July 1. Psychology Has the Twist on November. CITIZEN EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are you ware that neither Hancock nor Garfield will win ! Payhology holds November result in abeyance. Don't be stounded at any startling development!

G. F. T. Madison Square, P. E. 51.

Advice to a Spotted Candidate. Look well before you leap, De Gulyer G !
Think of the matter calmly, twice or thrice. At present you are measurably free;

Accept, and you are fastened in a vice. As Senator your course at last is clear; As President you cannot hope to shine Now, taking prudent counsel of your fear, You should regretfully decline.

This for your party may be rather bad,

But wherefore made they such a grand mistake? You know the act was nothing less than mad That chose you, in the city on the lake. The prospect, as you see, is rather blue,

On honest ways the people are intent, And they are not electing men like you Nor do they mean to make you President Therefore, you well may take this kind advice,

And look the future squarely in the face. Think of the matter caimly, twice or thrice, And save your party friends the fast disgrace.

A careless diet, a change of water, or a cold settling in the bowels, very otten brings on at this season of the year an obtainate diarrhua, or some aerious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperialing the life of the nation. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, ry at once Dr. Jayne's Carminative Haisam, a simple but safe remeny to such attacks, and equally effectual in all cares of cramps, cholers morbus, dysentery, and sum-mer complaint—4ds.

Queen Isabella of Spain is very anxious. that her eldest daughter, the Infanta Paz, should at once find a husband. The Princess is now seven-and-twenty. -The Chicago Common Council is considering zn ordinance to compel the use of smoke burners on locomotives, steamboats, and factories, to mitigate the

present nuisance. ... The alarming peculiarity of certain counterfest bills on the Exchange National Bank of Bal-timore is that they differ from the genuine article chiefly by reason of artistic superiority. They are believed to hail from the far West.

-The Orange County (Florida) Reporter ays that the orange trees are not growing as rapidly as they usually do at this season. The winter was too mild to check the growth of the trees at that season, and they are now taking the reactionary rest. -In reference to the statement that pocket-

handkerchief dresses have become fashionable in Eng-lish society, it is suggested that this is too true, and that some of the dresses do not afford much more covering -At a funeral recently in Brechin, Scotland, a harmonium was played at the side of the grave.
This was the first occasion on which instrumental music was ever beard at an open-air foneral service in Forfar-

whire, and the circumstance caused much talk.

The new oath for the French soldiers contains no reference to the Deity or the republic. It will be taken on the 14th of July, as follows: " In the name of the regiment, I swear on my honor to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to defend this flag until death !

-The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has decided that money lost by betting on a race caused be recovered through the law in that State, which only covers "money wagered upon any game of address of of hazard." The case was a bet on a pedestrian match. —The outery against the emigration from Ireland is preposterous. Lord Carlisle, a former Lord Lieutenant, hit the mark when he said that he hoped

the emigration would continue till those left could always command by their labor sixty cents a day; but that is just what many landlords don't want, -Owing to northerly winds during the early spring and the prevalence of low temperatures, whereby the melting of Alpine snows is retarded the lakes and rivers of Switzerland are unusually low this

year. The Lake of Geneva is very nearly three feet beow the level of an ordinary season, and lower than if has been for many years. -The public whipping post in Raleigh, N. C., has disappeared. Until a few days ago it stoot near the court house, and has been used of late as a hisching postfor country roadsters whose masters had law bust-

ness on hand. Before 1808 it was the county whisplant post. The stocks and the pillory which stood heads if were removed long ago, but the old post remained. -John Degner was a shiftless San Franif you wanted to, and if you don't do it I will commit

suicide. Go out, and if you don't come back by 6 o'clock to tell me you've got a job, you'll find me dead when you He returned at 7, and she was dead. -A laborer in London was recently sumnoned at the Marylebone Police Court for assaulting a member of " the Salvation Army " It was proved for the defence that the "army" had become a great musance, marching through narrow streets inhabited by the Irish. where it was certain that disturbances would be consed. The magistrate fined the defendant a shifting but ex-

-A hackman at Niagara bargained to carry two men to the falls and back to the depot in time for a certain train for one dobar. He so timed the jeb as to return just three minutes before the train started, and then charged them \$6, taking it out of a bill which was handed him. He supposed they would submit to the swindle rather than be delayed. But they, being lawyers, coulty took rooms at a hotel, prosecuted thin viger-ously for a week, and made him pay \$100 in the call.

-With a view to put a stop to the largely increased manufacture of "autique" plate bearing formed half marks of ancient dates, principally of the period of Queen Anne, the Goldsmiths' Company of Lon-don offer a reward of £100 to sny one who will divulge the name of the forger. To such an extent is this fraud practised that only lately 847 pieces were found in the -A fête was recently given near Marlow, in England, on Sunday, of which the London World says:
A procession of drags, some of them driven by distin-

followed by lawn tennis and dancing on the green to the strains of a regimental band, are wholly inconsistent midering the litustrious position of some of those whe were present, such a rowdy entertainment never should have taken place." -Sir Garnet Wolseley strenuously denies the correctness of Mr. W. H. Russell's charges of misconduct against the British troops in South Africa. He writes to the War Office: "The number of offences of housebreaking or leargiary committed in Natal and the Transvaal by Hritish soldiers up to the date of Dr. Rus-sell's letter was 1: the number of cases of assault was 11; of theft, 20; of murders, sil; of soldiers who have worked

made on the authority of the magistrates of the districts to which the correspondent referred -On June 30 Judge Fitz Hugh of Richmend gave Judgment in the suit of the Dismal Swamp take rank with Jarndyce agt. Jarndyce, for one of the court orders in it bears date 1799. Robert Anderson, whose personal representative is the defendant, was a Virginia swell of the old school, a Captain in the Virginia contingent of 1812, and the leading spirit of Yorktown. He died about the beginning of the late war, and left instructions that he must be buried in the midst of his faworlds stratumerry patch, ten feet deep, on Yorktown hill.
This was done. When his stepson, Col. Southall, died, in
Baltimore, Mr. Anderson pers nally superintended the

removal of the body to Yorktown, had the coffin opened.

and sat by the body nearly a week, reading aloud to it passages from works which had been favorites with Col.

in their uniforms in convict gangs, nil; of women who

Southall. The coffin was then interred. -Queen Marguerite of Italy, while driving in the environs of Naples, lost her way. A peasant was questioned by the Marquis of Montereno, who accom-panied the Queen, and his answers being prompt and ntelligent, her Majesty ordered a forty-franc piece to be presented to him in her name. The peasant, on hearing from whom the gold piece came, lost altogether the aculty of speech. Next day he presented himself at the royal palace, and was admitted to the garden where Marguerite was playing with her child, the Frince of Naples. He told her, in his queer dialect, that he had brought her back the gold piece, as he could in ne way accept money from her, but that he would be perfectly satisfied if she would only consent to become godmother to his two motheriess little girls at their approaching confirmation. The Queen not only assented, but promised to provide for their education. The two little girls were brought to bur, and by her intrusted to the no

daughters, and they call her mamma.

-A remarkable murder case recently came before the Criminal Court at Beauvaia in France. The manager of a private lumatic asylum at Villers was accused of the murder of an immite named Aspert. The asylum contains lunation of a quiet disposition, who are employed in agriculture, and Appert, who was of a sullen temperament, but manageable if treated mildly, refused to obey an overseer's order to proceed to work. Estoret, the manager, coming up, began to abuse him and Appert was about to rush on Estoret, when the latter sustained a cane from a cupboard. The cane, however, broke, and Apport struck Esteret twice with a shovel, but was overpowered by the attendants. He was then struck by Estoret, and on his resisting an order to underest to un-dergo a cold bath. Estoret administered a blow on his arm which fractured it. After the bath, Appert's arm was dreased, and he was kept out of the doctor's sight for five days. One of the keepers urged that he should be sent to the infirmary. Estoret, leigning consent, placed him in a covered cart, and apparently started for Clermont, but, diverging to a by road, stranged his victim and buried him in the ditch of a potato field. Returning to the asylum, he stated that Appert had escaped. But he had been seen to diverge from the road: the marks of the eart were traced, and the body was ultimately dis-covered with a road still round the nets. On his arrest, Estures along a that he killed the man in self-detence.

-M. Challemel-Lacour, the new French Ambassador to London, who has just arrived at his post, a cative of southern France and 53 years of age. His face is long, and a grayish beard, ending in a thin point, makes it appear still longer, and lends to his counbenance a Mephiatophelean expression. He dresses like a clergyman, always in black. He began life as a teacher of philosophy in a provincial school, whence but removed to Paris when the Second Republic was pro claimed. When the latter was overthrown by the considers of the Third Napoleon, M. Challemel-Lacour, alhough only 25 years of age, had become an preminent & Laberal that it was considered prodest to put him under arrest. He subsequently made his escape and took refuga-in Switzerland and later on to England, where he carned his living by lecturing. He is one of the best lecturers of France. After the amnesty granted by Napoleon itt 1859, he returned to his mother country and embraced the career of a journalist. His political importance dates from 1870, when he was sent by the Government of National Defence as Praject to Lyona. Although a Radical by nature and education, he was very severa in his deal-ings with the Communists of Lyons, and kept the revolutionary city in a state of comparative calm. When the Republique Prosprise was started by stambatta he became one of its chief editors. But as he did not always fail in with teambetts's ideas he was appointed Ambasudor to Switzerland, where he developed considerable talent

BUNKEAMS.